

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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A PITY THERE IS NO OPEN SEASON

Judge Langan, he of the State Bank & Trust company removal proceedings before the Nevada legislature recently, is today hearing his receiver, Frank Wildes, who undoubtedly will be tried for perjury in connection with false testimony given before the joint legislative hearing. Two fine birds. And then, to think that the legislature, before adjourning, failed to pass a law making it an open season.

JUST ANOTHER CHAPTER

Frank Wildes, Judge Langan's State Bank & Trust company receiver, says that on the first day of January, 1921, there was about \$8000 in the sack belonging to the depositors of that defunct institution, which closed its doors 14 years ago. He then makes the statement that he has \$9000 due him. Fine, isn't it? On top of all this there were several fine gentlemen in the senate who upheld Judge Langan who are aiming at the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor of Nevada. Fine again. Wonder if Wildes will seek the governorship to go?

WORLD MUST PAY ITS DEBTS

Just how much of the talk about cancellation of the allied debt to the United States was founded on fact and how much was propaganda may never be known, but it is gratifying to note that the British chancellor has announced that the principal and interest of the debt to the United States will be paid in full.

The great war debts are carried by the larger nations involved in the world war. Germany leading with about \$55,000,000,000; France has \$45,000,000,000; Great Britain \$35,000,000,000; Russia \$25,000,000,000; the United States \$24,000,000,000; Italy \$18,000,000,000, and Austria \$17,000,000,000. Much of the debt of Italy and France is owed to Great Britain, while England and France and Italy owe to the United States half of the total debt of this country. The total debt of all the nations is estimated at \$280,000,000,000.

The nation which repudiates its debts has no more standing than the individual who resorts to tricks to evade his financial obligations. Just as the individual may be taught a lesson in business ethics by being held to responsibility, so the people may be taught the value of peace as a means of reducing the burden of debt.

WHERE SLEEP THE BRAVE

The sailing for France recently of a party of officials to make a study of the four proposed sites for permanent American cemeteries is significant of our government's continuing policy in this matter.

Bringing back to the homeland the remains of soldiers when request to that effect is made by relatives is to be continued. Colonel C. C. Pierce, the head of the party, is to make a survey of the American graves registration service in Europe with a view to facilitating this movement. It is encouraging to learn that the field force of this organization is being doubled so that simultaneous operations can be carried on in 17 different sections of France.

Of even greater interest than the plan with regard to the permanent cemeteries abroad is the cabled announcement that the next transport will return to the United States 2527 bodies. About 12,000 bodies have been brought back to date and requests for such return have been made by nearly 44,000 parents and other relatives. Since it yielded to the wishes of those whose dear ones fell on foreign fields, the war department has conscientiously and efficiently carried out this policy.

THE GOVERNMENT IS FUNCTIONING

Reassuring is the news carried in press dispatches these days. In Washington big and able men are busily at work bringing order out of chaos. The government, never dead but long in a comatose state, has come to life again.

It was a huge, a staggering task that President Harding, his cabinet and the new Republican congress faced on March 4. The condition of the government machinery when the new administration took it over may be compared to a huge indus-

trial plant which shut down several years ago without laying off the help. Production ceased, but expenses went on.

President Harding made his inaugural speech, in which he made few promises but said, not in so many words, but in effect: "This, now, is your government. We are going to do things. Watch us." Then he shed his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and dug in. Let the headlines tell the story of the first week. "U. S. sends ultimatum to Panama." "Panama yields to U. S. demand." "Cabinet discusses important problems at first meeting, with Coolidge present." "Mellon to tell soon if taxes can be reduced." "President to convene congress in special session April 4."

The government is functioning again, and it is welcome news to Americans who have not been accustomed to it for some time. Harding, president—the newspaperman still is tackling the big tasks first, as the editor sifts the big, important news out of the chaff for the first page of his newspaper. And he is getting things done.

MAKING GERMANY PAY

Except for the Germans themselves, and a few anemics outside, there is not a person who wants to see Germany escape the payment of a penny that she can afford to pay. As an Englishman said, it is not a question of morals or right. Germany ought to pay to the last farthing. And how silly and yet how

apt is the question, how can Germany pay more than she can pay? That is the stumbling block in the allied path.

No matter how deep the military penetrates Germany in pursuit of indemnity, what is gained if the indemnity cannot be found? During the peace conference the American delegates were insistent that Germany be forced to pay without stint and to the limit of her capacity. Other nations wanted more so Germany could pay and so a definite sum of reparations could not be fixed and the thing has dragged on until recently when the allies accepted the \$15,000,000,000 capital sum, judged by the American delegates as the limit of Germany's power to pay, but provided interest charges which in 52 years run the total up to \$56,000,000,000.

If Germany can pay this total, pay it she should, and by force if necessary. If it is absurdly beyond her capacity, then the allies are merely creating further trouble for the world and embarrassment for themselves.

OBSERVATIONS

It is not every man's friends who think the more of him the more they know of him.

There are persons who do not worry about having empty heads, if they have full pocketbooks.

Man is a resourceful creature—he can always find plenty of excuses when he has no reasons.

There may be some persons who never made mistakes, but the evidence is all on their tombstones.

Dr. Frank Crane wants the United States to disarm first, but the doctor should begin with the bandits.

The Germans hate the former Kaiser so much for getting them into a losing war that they are paying him a pension.

Perhaps in writing a book on her life in Washington Mrs. Burleson intends to even up on some people who have said mean things about her husband.

ALADDIN CITY IN SOUTH WALES

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, March 21.—Renewed attention has just been called to the romantic story of the great industrial development in South Wales, a land of romance in industry, by the building of a new 7,000,000-pound "oil town" near Swansea with homes for a population of 1500 workers.

The site of the new enterprise for the refining of oil brought there from the Persian gulf is Skewen, between Neath and Swansea, where vast oil refineries have been constructed.

There within a boundary wall 15 miles in circumference a great oil company has built a new town including stores, canteens, a postoffice and, in fact, almost every adjunct for the comfort and convenience of the workers and their families who are to inhabit the place.

The undertaking is described as among the largest and most ambitious ever known even in South Wales, where the great advances in industry have yielded more fortunes than in any other part of the United Kingdom.

The town sprang into existence as if by a magician's wand on an arid waste, lying in a hollow basin surrounded by small hills. It is about 400 acres in extent and about five miles from Swansea. Towering tanks, each capable of holding 1,000,000 gallons of oil, now rear their heads above the village and at Swansea great docks and reservoirs have been constructed to receive the ships with their oil from the Persian fields and other oil-bearing regions of the near east.

As received, the oil will be pumped through pipes from Swansea through the new refining town and after refinement will be returned over the same route to Swansea for worldwide distribution.

This inaugurates a new industry in South Wales which it is predicted will add new wealth to that already prosperous region.

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WON'T LET GERMANS BUILD THEIR HOMES

(By Associated Press)

PARIS, March 19.—The former inhabitants of Rheims, 70,000 of whom have returned to the ruins of that city, object to any plan of having German laborers rebuild the town, and have announced that they want to do the work themselves.

M. Loucheur, minister of devastated regions, who recently visited Rheims, was told by the mayor of that place that it had suffered damages from war to the extent of 74,000,000 pounds. Schools, hospitals, churches and 94 miles of streets were destroyed. Work of reconstruction will also have to include sewage, gas, water and electric lighting systems.

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